

Essential Question: How did the Treaty of Versailles impact Germany?

Document A: Excerpt from textbook

Despite representatives from numerous countries, the meeting's major decisions were hammered out by a group known as the Big Four: Woodrow Wilson of the United States, Georges Clémenceau of France, David Lloyd George of Great Britain, and Vittorio Orlando of Italy. Russia, in the grip of civil war, was not represented. Neither were Germany and its allies...

...The differences in French, British, and U.S. aims led to heated arguments among the nation's leaders. Finally a compromise was reached. The Treaty of Versailles between Germany and the Allied powers was signed on June 28, 1919, five years to the day after Franz Ferdinand's assassination in Sarajevo...

...The treaty also punished Germany. The defeated nation lost substantial territory and had severe restrictions placed on its military operations. As tough as these provisions were, the harshest was Article 231. It was also known as the "war guilt" clause. It placed sole responsibility for the war on Germany's shoulders. As a result, Germany had to pay reparations to the Allies.

Source: *World History: Patterns of Interaction*

____ 1. Based on your reading of the excerpt above, which of the following is true about the negotiations to end World War One?

- (a) all of the participating countries were represented equally
- (b) delegates to the peace conference had difficulty agreeing on the peace terms
- (c) all countries that fought in World War One were held responsible for the damage caused by the war
- (d) The Big Four hoped to form an alliance with Germany

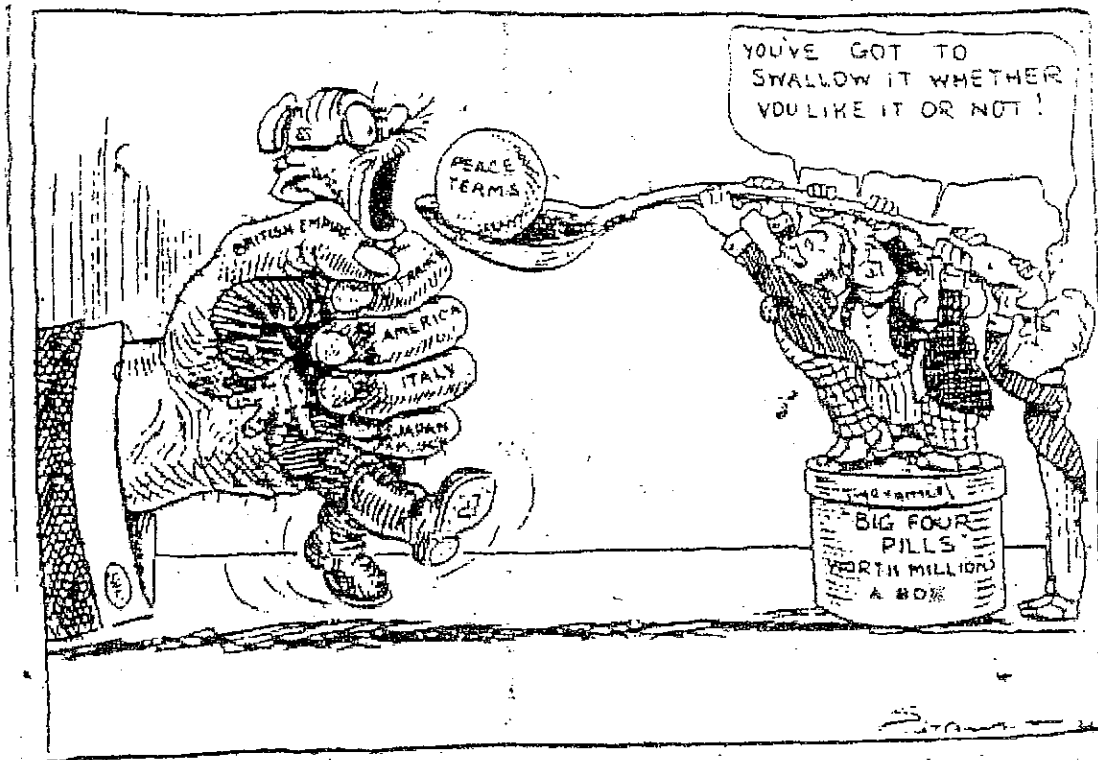
____ 2. Based on the information presented, which country had the most reason to dislike the Treaty of Versailles?

- (a) United States
- (b) Russia
- (c) France
- (d) Germany

____ 3. Which of the following documents best supports the following statement: "The defeated nation lost substantial territory and had severe restrictions placed on its military operations."

- (a) Document B
- (b) Document C
- (c) Document D
- (d) Document E

Document B: Political Cartoon on the Treaty of Versailles



Source: Retrieved on January 8, 2011 from <http://www.historyonthenet.com/WWI/versailles.htm>

4. What is the main message of the cartoon?
- (a) Germany is being forced to accept the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
 - (b) The peace terms were designed to help Germany recover from World War One
 - (c) The fingers on the hand were trying to support Germany in her recovery
 - (d) Russia was forced to accept the peace terms despite pulling out of World War One in 1917
5. Which of the following peace terms is most likely represented by the label 'Worth Millions a Box' on the pill containers?
- (a) The loss of substantial territory
 - (b) The severe restrictions on Germany's military operations
 - (c) The acceptance of defeat
 - (d) The responsibility to pay war reparations
6. Using information from both Document A and Document B, which "finger" was not part of the Big Four?
- (a) Britain
 - (b) United States
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) France

Document C: Excerpt from Keynes

The [Versailles] Treaty includes no provisions for the economic rehabilitation of Europe, - nothing to make the defeated Central Empires into good neighbors, nothing to stabilize the new States of Europe, nothing to reclaim Russia; nor does it promote in any way a compact of economic solidarity amongst the Allies themselves; no arrangement was reached at Paris for restoring the disordered finances of France and Italy, or to adjust the systems of the Old World and the New....In a very short time, therefore, Germany will not be in a position to give bread and work to her numerous millions of inhabitants, who are prevented from earning their livelihood by navigation and trade...Those who sign this Treaty will sign the death sentence of many millions of German men, women, and children.

Source: John Maynard Keynes' *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, 1920.

____ 7. Keynes predicted the Treaty of Versailles would result in:

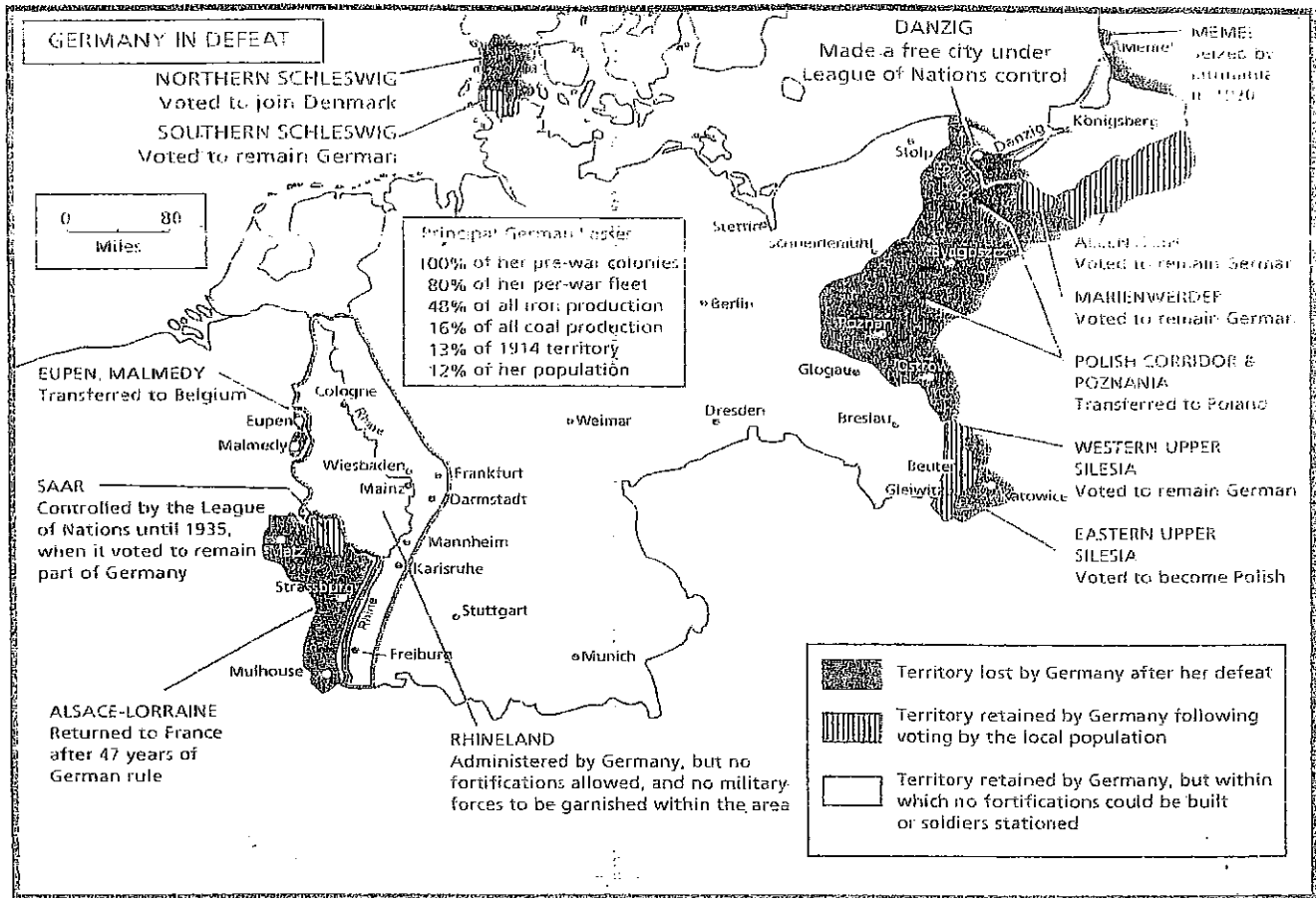
- (a) the stabilization of Europe
- (b) improved relations between the United States and Germany
- (c) negative consequences for Germany alone
- (d) continued instability in Europe

____ 8. Keynes' opinion on the Treaty of Versailles can best be described as:

- (a) optimistic
- (b) undecided
- (c) pessimistic
- (d) hopeful

____ 9. In connection with Document B, what advice would Keynes give to the Big Four?

- (a) Make the 'pill' bigger
- (b) The 'pill' will hurt more than just Germany
- (c) The 'pill' will solve Europe's problems
- (d) Be sure the League of Nations also accepts the 'pill'



Source: The Choices Program – *Weimar Germany and the Rise of Hitler*

10. Which of the following areas voted to maintain their ties to Germany?
- Rhineland, Alsace-Lorraine, and Western Upper Silesia
 - Saar, Danzig, and Memel
 - Western Upper Silesia, Southern Schleswig, and Marienwerder
 - Eastern Upper Silesia, Poznania, and Allenstein
11. According to this map, what did Poland and France have in common after World War One?
- they both lost land to Germany
 - they both voted to be retained by Germany
 - they both regained control of lands previously controlled by Germany
 - they both were forced to demilitarize the border they shared with Germany
12. Which of the following best describes the relationship between Document A and Document D?
- Taking away German territory cost the country more than just land
 - Germany was allowed to defend herself against neighboring countries
 - The land taken away from Germany was not valuable and therefore should not cause Germany any distress
 - Members of the Big Four were unaware how valuable the German lands were that they took

Document E: Hyperinflation in postwar Germany

Date	German marks needed to buy one ounce of gold
Jan 1919	170.00
Sept 1919	499.00
Jan 1920	1,340.00
Sept 1920	1,201.00
Jan 1921	1,349.00
Sept 1921	2,175.00
Jan 1922	3,976.00
Sept 1922	30,381.00
Jan 1923	372,477.00
Sept 1923	269,439,000.00
Oct 2, 1923	6,631,749,000.00
Oct 9, 1923	24,868,950,000.00
Oct 16, 1923	84,969,072,000.00
Oct 23, 1923	1,160,552,882,000.00
Oct 30, 1923	1,347,070,000,000.00
Nov 5, 1923	8,700,000,000,000.00
Nov 30, 1923	87,000,000,000,000.00

Source: The Choices Program – *Weimar Germany and the Rise of Hitler*

13. Which of the time periods below saw the greatest increase in the number of German marks needed to buy one ounce of gold?

- (a) January 1920 - September 1920
- (b) January 1923 - September 1923
- (c) September 1919 - January 1920
- (d) September 1923 - October 1923

14. Based on the information above, which of the following best defines 'inflation'?

- (a) A decrease in the cost of gold
- (b) An increase in the value of money
- (c) An increase in the value of the exchange
- (d) A decrease in the value of money

15. Which of the following lines from a prior document best supports the information in Document E?

- (a) Document A – "The differences in French, British, and U.S. aims led to heated arguments among the nation's leaders."
- (b) Document B – "You've Got to Swallow It Whether You Like It or Not!"
- (c) Document C – "The Versailles Treaty includes no provisions for the economic rehabilitation of Europe..."
- (d) Document D: "Germany lost 48% of all iron production"

